EVENING TELEGRAPH.

10 CENTS PER WEEK | DIXON, ILLINOIS, MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 28, 1887 | NUMBER 980

A BARGAIN!

Still 1 Plush Garment Left.

Elegant, Finest Quality Silk Plush Satin Lined, size a little small; as a result a

$50. GARMENT FOR $25

☞ Something about EMBROIDERY and HOSIERY in a day or two.

Prices Lowest.

S.G. AUSTIN & CO

—Doctor Pollock was up from Sterling yesterday.

—Rock falls wants water pipes and hydrants for extinguishing fires.

—Judge Eustace returns to Morrison where he holds court this week.

—Judge McCoy, of Fulton, is recovering from his recent paralytic attack.

—Burglars stole two hundred dollars from the safe of Tobias & Evans, grocerymen of Rochelle.

—Miss Mary McKenney, one of the attaches of this office, has returned from a visit at her home in Franklin.

—J. L. McGinnis found a gold ring on the streets of this city which the owner can have by calling at this office and proving property.

—A very important matter comes before Dixon Lodge No. 39 of Odd Fellows to-morrow night and all members are requested to be present.

—Rock river is now nearly down to low water mark. The water is so low that the floating ice from above lodges on the comb of the dam.

—Judge Crabtree introduced a bill in the State Senate to amend the act to indemnify the owners of sheep in case of damage committed by dogs.

—"Jake," the Paw Paw tailor thief, who escaped from a constable, was captured in Chicago and is now in our county jail.

—Bonner refuses one hundered thousand dollars for the great trotter, "Maud S." This shows that some editors are "rich, rare and racy."

—Hon. James Shaw and wife, of Mt. Carroll, arrived here on Saturday evening to visit his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Shaw, and other relatives. They returned home this morning.

—"Dixon boasts of fresh lettuce."—Morrison Sentinel.

Let us alone about boasting. We don't boast over our early vegetables.

—That copper mine on Dr. Lane's farm, near Rochelle, does not "pan out" well; just as THE TELEGRAPH suggested when the drift copper was dicovered.

—Jonn L. Geiger will have a sale of stock and farming implements at his residence, four miles southwest of Dixon, on Monday, March 7th. Sale to commence at ten o'clock.

—Editor R. B. Sworthout of the Caldwell, Kansas, Daily Journal, gave us a pleasant call this morning. He is here visiting his sister, Mrs. James H. Thompson. He brings with him a bride and he has nearly finished his wedding tour and will return home to-morrow.

—A dispatch from Ohio announces the death, at the age of eighty-five years, of Mrs. Mary D. Baker, mother of Mrs. Theron Cumins of this city. We have heretofore announced Mrs. Baker's severe illness.

—Owing to the fact that our member stated that it was his intention to retire from public life at the end of his present term of office, we notice that down in Henry and Bureau counties they are talking about a congressman to succeed General Henderson. The Geneseo News says that it is "emphatically in favor of the selection of a man from Geneseo to succeed Henderson. Henderson is a Princetonian. He has been elected and re-elected time out of mind. This fact ought to shut Princeton out of the contest, unless she wants the earth, with a barbed wire fence around it."

—H. P. Wickes—the genial "Hobe" of boyhood days—has been in the city a day or so. We are pleased to see him looking so well and happy. However, he always was happy. His daughter, Miss "Zee" Wick just returned from Minneapolis and is visiting here.

—Eight hundred of the convicts in the Joliet penitentiary voted on Sunday by uplifted right hands that it was whisky that brought them there. THE TELEGRAPH may presume that Pinkerton's detectives fetch the balance, nearly as many more.

—The Hyde family enjoyed a pleasant re-union at the residence of J. N. Hyde of this city, There were nine brothers and sisters present. The five brothers reside in Lee county but the sisters come from four different states. The oldest member of the family is aged fifty-seven years. This is the first time in twenty-nine years that all the members of the family have met. We can well imagine that the occasion was a very pleasant one for Mr. Hyde as well as his brothers and sisters.

—Henry Waterson, editor of the Louisville Journal, although a thorough democrat is constantly entering charges agains Cleveland, Randall and company; and here is a specimen with the New York Tribune's remarks:

Damn their dissimulation.—Lousiville Journal. O, fie on it, Henry! Don't talk like that. And yet, as you say, the Randall crowd are not a candid lot—not by a good deal. They will cheat. Henry, sure as you're born; and as for bluffing—they've been known to open a jack pot in a Democratic convention on deuces and trays and win it against a straigtn flush. Watch 'em, Henry, but curb your mantling ire.

—The prizes which have been bestowed by the French Academy of Sciences form a long list, one of the most important of the number having been that given a few years ago to Prof. Bell for his work in connection with the telephone. Those offered for 1887 include 100,000 frances for the discovery of an efficient remedy for Asiatic cholera; 10,000 francs each for the best works on physics, chemistry, and physiology; and from two thousand to three thousand francs each for the following: Work on general embryology, researches on the phosphorescence of animals, a comparative study of the hearing apparatus in animals and birds, for a comparative study of the fresh water animal life, an improvement of the steam engine or other invention contributing most to the progress of steam navigation, any valuable therapeutical discovery, work on the distribution of heat over the globe's surface, etc.

—The brilliant meteor which illuminated Dixon also "passed over Sterling," so it is stated by a contempory down the river. Sterling is bound to be a little ahead of Dixon, however, and so it is claimed that the heavenly visitor exploded somewhere thereabouts. We doubt it. In passing through the air meteorites often make a very loud noise. The most rapid cannon-shots, it is said, scarcely reach a speed of two thousand feet per second, while meteorites penetrate the air at the rate of, say, thirty miles, and even more, per second. With this velocity the air is at once raised to a temperature of about seven thousand degrees, and the meteorite's surface is torn away by atmospheric friction and vaporized by the heat. The sounds produced range from the whistling of a bullet to the crash and roll of thunder. They are explained as resulting from the rush of air to fill the gap in the rear rather than from actual explosion, being analogous to thunder after lightning. Therefore, if the meteorologists are correct, our neighbors at Sterling probably did not have the benefit of an exploded meteor, and they need not search for the pieces.

—By an interview with the Alpine Choir that gave such a pleasant entertainment here Thursday evening, THE TELEGRAPH learns that the company were, in Europe, strolling singers; or persons who played and sang at restaurants and other public places. The agents who found them in the mountains secured their services at a very small price. The leading singer—the principal yodler—receives only twenty-five dollars a month and expenses. Each froulien receives much less than that amount. This information we received from Samuel Sterns, of this city, who talked with them in their own language. Some of them could not speak English. The contract with their manager runs until the first of May, when they will be astonished with other offers of more liberal salaries. They are now, or were at first, well satisfed with what they considered liberal salaries. Indeed far better pay than they ever dreamed of earning in the mountains of Tyrole. One hundred marks (about twenty-five dollars) and expenses, was a bonanza to them. They will make a fortune for their manager in a few months, as they are greeted with full houses everywhere.

—The numbers of Littell's Living Age for Feb. 19th and 26th contain Lord Shaftesbury's Life and Work, (Quarterly); The Greeks in Asia, The Indian Bourbons, and The Wellesleys in India, (Asiatic Quarterly); The Last Words with General Gordon, (Fortnightly); Moss from a Rolling Stone, (Blackwood); The Highlands of San Paulo, (Month); A Few Manchester Worthies, (Temple Bar); The "Man-eating" Elephant of Mundla, (Chambers'); A Belgian Christmrs Eve, (All the Year Round); Amateur Art in the Seventeenth Century, (Spectator); How Gen'l Gordon Saved My Life, (Pall Mall); The Pilgrimage to Kerbela, (St. Fames'); Pirates, Past and Present, (Telegraph); with instalments of Jack and Minory," "The Robber's Cave" and "Richard Cable" and poetry.

For fifty-two numbers of sixty-four large pages each (or more than 3,300 pages a year) the subscription price ($8) is low; while for $10.50 the publishers offer to send any one of the American $4.00 monthlies or weeklies with The Living Age for a year, both postpaid. Littell & Co., Boston, are the publishers.

ALL SORTS.

The United States claims 190 college papers.

Italy boasts of but two professional prize fighters.

At 32 Clive had established the British power in India.

The United States colleges contain 18,000 female students.

New England in 1642 contained but fifty towns and villages.

The first printing press in North America was set up at Cambridge.

Oliver Optic has published 113 volumes. His first book appeared in 1853.

Nathaniel Bowditch, the eminent mathematician, was a cooper's apprentice.

The Yale law school is the only one in the country that has a four years' course.

William Sturgeon, the able and famous electrician, rose from a cobbler's bench.

Feb. 8 was the three hundredth anniversary of the execution of Mary Queen of Scots.

Ten years elapsed between the first sketch of Goldsmith's "Traveler" and its final completion.

Twelve thousand people followed the body of Robert Burns to its resting place in the grave.

In the spring of 1776 New York was supplied with water conveyed through pipes in the streets.

Buffon's "Studies of Nature" cost him fifty years of writing and rewriting before the work was published.

Over 5,000 books were published in the United States last year, the largest number being works of fiction.

The first public library in Pennsylvania was instituted through the exertions of Benjamin Franklin in 1742.

Correra, afterward president of Guatemala, was born in poverty, and for years was a drummer boy in the army.

With one exception the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Boston, is the oldest scientific society in America.

Correggio, one of the most brilliant of all the masters of the Sixteenth century, enjoyed but little contemporary fame.

There is shown in Washington a bust of Gen. Logan modeled from a cast taken after death. The sculptor (Pedon) is an Italian.

A mint for coining money was erected in Massachusetts in 1652. The money coined was in shillings, sixpences and threepences.

The seventeen universities in Italy have been opened to women, and like action has ben taken in Switzerland, Norway, Sweden and Denmark.

The hightest price paid for a book in Germany was $1,650, recently paid for the original Latin edition of the letters of Columbus, printed in 1493.

The following sentence occurred in a recent edition of a New York daily newspaper: "Peter Shorthill says that as he was passing the corner of Summit and Columbia streets the deceased knocked him down."

Public Occurrences was the name of the first newspaper published in America. It was issued in Boston on Dec. 25, 1690, and its publication was suppressed by the legislature before the second number appeared.

Balloons are going to be introduced into China. The Pekin government has ordered two captive balloons from Paris, and have provided all the necessary funds for several practiced aeronauts to take over the latest inventions in this branch of science.

The largest and fastest locomotive ever built has just been turned over to the New York, Providence and Boston Railroad company. The engine weighs about 95,000 pounds, is built entirely of steel and is expected to pull eight cars at the rate of a mile a minute.

A $5 greenback appeared in the till of a Newaygo (Mich.) bank the other day bearing the following inscription: "Here she goes—save your salary—don't gamble—never play faro bank—the last of a fortune of $10,000." There are a number of similarly inscribed in circulation.

A. H. Parks is selling his immense stock of boots, shoes, slippers and rubber goods below cost. 965tf

DRESSMAKING AND STAMPING.

Miss Holland has moved her dressmaking up stairs at Mrs. Cahill's residence on Peoria street. 973w4

For a good tasting, genuine smoke buy the "Fan Cigar." W. L. Foote sole agent for Dixon. 963

The celebrated New York "Fan Cigar" just arrived. A genuine ten cent smoke for five cents at W. L. FOOTE'S drug store. 963

Seipp's celebrated extra pale beer on draught at the Keystone Sample Room. 892 THEO. LUCE, Prop.

Just received at Pitcher's Coal Yard, some of the very best hard coal ever sold in Dixon. Try it and be happy. 895 896tf

From Hon. E. L. Freeman, Editor of weekly *Visitor*, Central Falls, R. I.—"*Dr. Seth Arnold's Cough Killer* has been used by myself personally and in my family with most satisfactory results. I regard it as the best medicine for the purpose for which it is recommended with which I am acquainted." For sale by all druggists. Price 25c. 50c. and $1.00 per bottle.

Mothers, *always* use Dr. Seth Arnold's Soothing and Quieting Cordial for Children. A mild, safe tonic. 25c.

Ladies and gents fine shoes, not damaged, selling below cost at A. H. PARK'S. 965tf

Smokers go at once to W. L. Foote's drug store and try the "Fan Cigar" just in from New York. They are splendid. 963

Dying and Cleaning.

Of all kinds, on Second street west of arch, by S. Lathrop. 864 748tf

The next time you want a smoke go straight to W. L. Foote's drug store and buy a "Fan Cigar." These celebrated cigars can be found at no other place in Dixon. 963

J. LENDMAN & CO

—HAVE—

Wholesale and Retail

ORANGES,
LEMONS,
SPINACH,
LETTUCE,
RADISHES,
RHUBARB

Salt and Fresh Water Fish!

Meats of All Kinds.

—In fact—

All Delicacies of the Season

CHANCERY NOTICE.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, LEE COUNTY. } ss In the Circuit Court to the April Term A. D. 1887.

James B. Roeder, executor of the last will and testament of George Probst, deceased, versus George M. Berkley and Jane E. Berkley.—In Chancery, No. 1120.

Affidavit of the non-residence of said Jane E. Berkley, one of the defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the clerk of said circuit court of Lee county, notice is hereby given to the said Jane E. Berkley that the complainant hereto filed his bill of complain in said court, on the chancery side thereof, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said court, against said defendant, returnable at the Court House, in the city of Dixon, in said county, on the second Monday of April, next, as is by law required.

Now, unless you, the said Jane E. Berkley, personally be and appear before said circuit court of Lee county, on the first day of a term thereof, to be holden at Dixon, in said county, on the second Monday of April, 1887, and plead, answer, or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same, and the matters and things therein charged and stated, will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.

IRA W. LEWIS, Clerk,
A. C. BARDWELL, Compl't's Sol.

CHANCERY NOTICE.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF LEE. } ss Circuit Court of Lee County, to the April Term, A. D, 1887.

James B. Roeder, executor of the last will and testament of George Probst, deceased, versus George M. Berkley, Jane E. Berkley and Royal P. Hubbard.—In Chancery, No. 1121.

Affidavit of the non-residence of said Jane E. Berkley, one of the defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the clerk of said circuit court of Lee county, notice is hereby given to the said Jane E. Berkley that the complainant heretofore filed his bill of complaint in said court, on the chancery side thereof, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said court, against said defendant, returnable at the Court House, in the city of Dixon, in said county, on the second Monday of April next, as is by law required,

Now, unless you, the said Jane E. Berkley, personally be and appear before said circuit court of Lee county, on the first day of a term thereof, to be holden at Dixon, in said county, on the second Monday or April, 1887, and plead answer, or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same, and the matters and things therein charged and stated, will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.

IRA W. LEWIS, Clerk.
A. C. BARDWELL, Compl't's Sol.

C. C. GODFREY

Has met the opposition, and is selling

FLORIDA ORANGES SWEET FLORIDA SWEET

At 18 Cents Per Dozen!

This is the biggest bargain in this fruit that has ever been offered in Dixon

CALL AND SEE THEM

STOP

AT NUMBER 4 OPERA BLOCK

And see those fine

ESTEY PIANOS!

Sheet Music and Books.

Way Down Prices for Hard Times!

R. A. RODESCH

Overcoats at Cost

—For the next—

30 DAYS 30

I will sell Men's Overcoats and Fur Caps At Cost!

JAMES H. TODD

SPRING STYLE

SILK HATS

Also largest line of

Stiff Hats Ever Shown in Dixon.

Just received at the Hat Store.

C. A. TODD, The Hatter

Also takes orders for Custom and Ready Made Clothing.

MORE

MIKADO

BASKETS,

AT

T. J. Hyde & Co's

WANTED.

WANT A GENERAL AGENNT AND 50 SUB Agents in your county, to sell our goods. Rare chance; $35 a week salary, or a good com. Address with stamp for terms. EVERSON & COLLAMORE, 199 LaSalle st., Chicago, Ill.

LAGGING LAW-MAKERS.

AN EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS AMONG THE PROBABILITIES.

Work Enough for a Month To Be Done in Ninety-Eight Hours—Turbulent Times in the House—Plumb on Diplomacy—A Fire in the Document Room—Proceedings in Senate and House.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 28.—The prospect of an extra session of congress, resulting from a failure to pass all needed and necessary appropriation bills, is seriously discussed here, and one is sure to come unless congress transacts more business within the remaining four legislative days of the session than it has been known to do for the past twenty years. Opinions of members of the appropriations committees of the two houses are most valuable in predicting a result one way or another, and leading and well informed members of these committees differ about it. Allison, chairman of the senate appropriations committee, feels doubtful; while Beck, another member of that committee, thinks it extremely doubtful whether all the appropriation bills can be cleared up in time for adjournment at noon next Friday. Lefevre, of the house appropriations committee, says things are in a bad muddle, and thinks the passage of all appropriation bills before the fixed time for adjournment looks doubtful.

Randall, chairman of the house committee, and who probably knows better than any congressman the amount of work to be done before the day of adjournment, thinks there is ample time to pass all the appropriation bills. He has purposely delayed on appropriation bills in order to prevent, in the last days of congress, a rush of unnecessary and perhaps pernicious legislation. Frequently the last six days of a session has witnessed a scramble for the passage of bills, good, bad and indifferent, and Randall, it is said, is determined this year to prevent a recurrence of such hasty legislation by keeping the appropriation bills in the way, and using up the remaining time of the session with their consideration and passage.

It will, however, require diligent work, harmonious action, and a great deal of self-sacrifice on the part of members to avoid the necessity of an extra session. There remains (counting Monday's session) just ninety-eight hours within which the Forty-ninth congress can do business, and it is probable that the session will be almost continuous during that time.

Work in both houses will be confined almost wholly to appropriation bills, which are further behind than for many years at this period of an expiring congress. Only three of the regular fourteen appropriation bills have finally passed both branches—the army, pension, and military academy—while five are in the hands of conference committees. These are the postoffice, Indian, sundry civil, District of Columbia, and river and harbor, the last named going to a conference only Saturday. The naval bill passed the house Saturday, with such amendments as to require a great deal of conference discussion. The consular and diplomatic bill has passed both houses, but there are serious differences existing, and a great deal of wrangling must ensue, the Republicans in both houses insisting upon increasing the salaries of various officers, and they are seconded by the Democratic members of the house committee on foreign affairs. The agricultural bill has passed both houses, and the lower branch will agree to the amendments of the senate transferring the weather bureau to the new department of agriculture and labor, in all probability, as the house committee on agriculture has agreed to recommend concurrence. The deficiency bill is on the house calendar, and will likely be passed under a suspension of the rules very soon. The legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill is pending in the house on its first reading.

This is the measure, it is said, which will bring about a called session of congress, should there be one. It is the bill which always calls forth most debate, and has, it is claimed, been held back to obviate close scrutiny. It consists of 107 pages, while the deficiency bill, which it is proposed to pass under a suspension of the rules, has seventy-one pages. There is vastly more necessity, however, of debate on the legislative than the deficiency bill. Members of the senate committee on appropriations say that if the legislative bill does not reach them in printed form before Tuesday morning it will fail, and of course an extra session will follow, as the executive and judicial branches of the government can not exist without money, even for a month.

If the current of bills was drifting in the reversed direction—going to the house from the senate, instead of vice versa—an extra session could not be avoided. The capacity of the senate for rushing work can alone be relied upon now to pull things through. The senate will, of course, take up as fast as possible the appropriation bills as they come from the house or conference committees. It will have some spare time from this work, and this will be devoted to a very few important measures and secret sessions for the consideration of executive business. The Republican senators in caucus have revised their order of business when not employed on appropriation bills during the remainder of the session, and it is as follows: The pleuro-pneumonia bill, labor arbitration, the prohibition of transmission of lottery advertisements through the mails, bill quieting titles to Des Moines river lands, bill authorizing suits against the United States, private land claims in certain states and territories, the bill to erect a monument to the colored soldiers, the Joseph Francis resolution, the bill reimbursing Virginia and other states on account of the war of 1812, and the international copyright bill. Conference reports on other privileged questions will take the floor at any and all times. Pension bills, general and private, will come next, and house bills will come up in the morning hour under the Harris rule.

In the house the suspension of the rules will be but little use, as notice has been given by Randall and sustained by the speaker that appropriation bills and conference reports are to occupy the floor continuously, when they are ready for consideration. The bill proposing a change of presidential inauguration day to the last Tuesday in April, the Pacific railroads investigating bill, the fisheries bill, the Detroit public building bill, and a few other measures, not in the line favored by this announcement will likely receive attention. No fortifications bill has yet been completed by the conference committee appointed last year, but one is expected daily, and if it does appear will take up some time. Then there may be received at any moment vetoed bills from the president, to aggrivate the house or senate and consume valuable time. Both houses are expected to sit continuously till the last hour—Friday noon—only taking short recesses.

A CHANGE OF CHAIRMAN.

Ingalls Takes the Gavel in the Senate—Disorder in the House.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 28.—Sherman, presiding officer of the senate, made a short address Saturday thanking the senators for their treatment of him while in the chair, and then administered the oath to Ingalls, who complimented Sherman for his learning, skill and courtesy as president of the senate, and took the gavel. A resolution of thanks to Sherman was passed, and then the senate resumed consideration of the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill. Several senators—among them Beck—criticized the house for the manner in which it had cut down the appropriations in the bill (the senate committee having restored most of them). The debate was long and desultory, but the bill finally passed with all the senate amendments. Other bills were passed as follows: The agricultural appropriation; providing $20,000 for a monument to Washington's mother; granting right-of-way for the Denver & Rio Grande railway through Fort Crawford military reservation, and to reimburse the depositors of the Freedmen's Saving and Trust company—the last by yeas, 36; nays, 6. Conference reports were agreed to: On bill to prohibit alien ownership of land in the territories, and on Indian appropriation bill. The senate then adjourned.

The house received an invitation to attend the unveiling May 2 of the Garfield statue. After a fight and a good deal of confusion the rules were suspended and the senate amendments to the river and harbor bill taken up. The bill was read on Hepburn's demand and the senate's amendments nonconcurred in. The conference report on the bill for the erection of a soldier's home west of the Rocky mountains was agreed to, and the naval appropriation bill was taken up. After several attempts to amend the bill so as to provide for a new navy, an amendment was adopted in committee and confirmed in the house providing for two steel cruisers of 4,000 tons displacement, four ironclads of 1,700 tons, and one torpedo boat, all the vessels to cost not more than $4,950,000 without armament. The provision reducing the term of study from six to four years at the naval academy was ruled out and the bill passed. Filibustering followed until it was finally decided to take recess until 8 p. m, at which time the legislative, executive and judicial bill was taken up in committee and read. An attempt to suspend the rules and pass the bill failed, and the house at 12 o'clock adjourned.

EXAGGERATED MENDACITY.

Plumb's View of Diplomacy—Opposed to "Literary Fellers."

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 28.—The consular and diplomatic appropriation bill was the subject of a long debate in the senate Saturday, during which Plumb gave his fellow members his views of the diplomatic service. He spoke of the consular and diplomatic service as being in a bad condition, and said that he had his doubts as to the propriety of keeping up the diplomatic part of it. He believed that diplomacy (an exaggerated form of lying) could be carried on directly between the state departments of government without the intervention of of an American minister at any foreign court. Later on he spoke in terms of ridicule of the American minister at London, and of his predecessor, Mr. Lowell, who, he said, was more proud of being a citizen of the republic of letters than of the republic of the United States. Until some American enterprise was got into the consular and diplomatic service it was just as well to leave it in its present rut. In his judgment neither Mr. Phelps nor Mr. Lowell should ever have represented the United States abroad. He would not say that it was a disgrace that they had represented this country; but he would say that it was a great misfortune, which ought to be repaired by the removal of the present minister.

A Batch of Confirmations.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 28.—The senate has confirmed the following nominations: Consuls—Alexander C. Jones, of Minnesota, at Chin-Kiang; Charles Jonas, of Wisconsin, at Prague; Oscar Malmrose, of Minnesota, at Cognac; Juds on S. Farrar, of Michigan, at Port Sarnia. A Delard Guernon, of Minnesota, to be collector of customs for the district of Minnesota; N. F. Acers, of Kansas, for the district of Kansas; Thomas Cooper, of Illinois, collector of internal revenue Eight district of Illinois; Samuel E. Byrne, register of the land office at Marquette, Mich.; E. B. Sanders, receiver of public money at Wausau, Wis. Indian agents—J. M. Needham, of Indiana, Lehmi Agency, Idaho: G. B. Busey, Illinois, at Colorado agency, A. T. Postmasters: Iowa—Thomas A. Massie, Logan; John Hornsteine, Boone; Robert Hufschmidt, Lansing. Indiana—Charles W. Timmonds, Hartford City; Sanford G. Givan, Aurora. Illinois—John W. Lusk, Monmouth; Thomas E. Garner, Paris; Mark A. Renoe, Pontiac; Peter Conohy, Marshall. Michigan—Joseph H. Kilbourne, Big Rapids; Harry S. Noble, Monroe; Joseph M. Frisbie, St. Johns; Charles Cowan, Ovid.

Our Turbulent Statesmen.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 28.—The proceedings in the house Saturday were marked by more confusion and disorder, arising out of conflicting desires as to the order of business, than for a long time previous. On one vote Brady made the point no quorum, and Springer (speaker pro tem) decided against him and refused to entertain his appeal. An uproar ensued, and yells of "Read!" "Regular order!" "Louder!" "Read the riot act!" etc., were heard. Blanchard strongly opposed the legislative executive and judicial appropriation bill, and was especially severe on Holman, and commenting upon the fact that he [Holman] voted for the dependent pension bill, said: "The gentleman could swallow down without a grimace that camel, and yet he strains at the gnat of the miserable salary of the governor of Alaska."

Fire in the Capitol Building.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 28.—Shortly after 6 o'clock Saturday evening, clouds of smoke were discovered pouring into the corridors on the house side of the capitol. An investigation developed the fact that the lower document room was on fire. The smoke was so dense that every room in the southern wing was uninhabitable. The firemen made short work of the fire, however, and but little damage was done beyond the destruction by water of a number of public documents which were stored away to the credit of congressmen.

Had Nothing to Do with His Apoplexy.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 28.—In vetoing a bill, granting a pension to Sarah A. Hamilton, widow of Thomas Hamilton, the president in his message says he does so on the ground that Hamilton's death of apoplexy, eighteen years after he left the service, had no relation to his military service, or to any injury for which he was pensioned.

Portsmouth, Ohio, Must Wait.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 28.—The president has vetoed the bill appropriating $60,000 to erect a public building at Portsmouth, Ohio. In doing so, he says the needs of the place are not such that present buildings will not suffice, and the claim that there is no public building in that section of the state is cast aside as not worthy of consideration.

Bland's Plan of Preparation.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 28.—While the members of the house who desire an increase the navy were trying to amend the naval appropriation bill by providing for millions of dollars' worth of ships and guns Saturday Bland got the floor and said all this cry about the new navy and great guns came from a spirit which desired to perpetuate in this country an enormous system of taxation which burdened the people and drove them into poverty. He believed in the maxim, "In time of peace, prepare for war." The proper way in time of peace to prepare for war was to reduce taxation and pay the public debt.

The Chance for Hennepin.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 28.—It is understood to be certain that the conferrees on the river and harbor bill will report that bill to the two houses with the Hennepin provision in the shape in which the senate put it. There is not much money involved—only $50,000—but there is a vast amount of principle. The friends of the project believe that it formally commits the government to the construction of the canal and enlargement of the Illinois and Michigan canal or the improvement of the upper Illinois.

Discrediting the Memorialists.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 28.—The testimony before the Texas investigating committee Saturday was uninteresting and of little importance. Fred Fisher, a German ex-Union soldier and Republican, testified that in his opinion, the reputations of the three memoralists—Hackworth, Scheutze and Moore—were not good.

No Agreement on Retaliation.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 28.—The conferees on the Canadian non-intercourse bill were in session Saturday for over three hours without result. The senate wished to confine retaliation to fish, the house stood out for more.

A SERMON TO SOCIALISTS.

Novel Congregation in St. Paul's, London—A Great Crowd Present.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The assembling of Socialists in St. Paul's cathedral Sunday, many of whom marched to the church in procession, attracted crowds of people, and the great edifice was filled to overflowing. The request of the Socialists' federation to the archbishop of Canterbury to preach from the text, "Let him that stole, steal no more; but rather let him labor," was disregarded, and, instead, the archdeacon of St. Paul's preached from Proverbs xxii, 2—"The rich and poor meet together: the Lord is the maker of them all." The discourse elicited frequent shouts of "Good!" "Bravo!" etc., and there were also occasional growls and groans, but the services were carried out to the end with no more serious interruptions. The police were present in strong force.

DON'T BE A CLAM.

And Subscribe Your Good Money to This Bogus Company.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 22.—A little more than a year ago an attempt was made to organize a corporation in this city to be known as the Mortgage, Trust, Loan and Debenture company of Minneapolis, Minn., but the enterprise failed. Unauthorized persons, taking advantage of the standing of certain men who signed the articles of incorporation, have flooded the United States with circulars containing the names of the persons who signed the articles, and offering wonderful inducements to all persons wishing to invest in stock. These circulars are pronounced fraudulent here, as no such corporation as the one above named has any legal existence.

Puts His Figures Rather High.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 28.—Richard D. Lancaster, surveyor of the port of St. Louis, has filed a suit for libel against Congressman John M. Glover, asking judgment for $150,000. The petition sets forth five causes of action, all based upon letters said to have been written and caused to be published in The New York World, St. Louis Post Despatch and Globe Democrat, and other papers, by the defendant. The extracts from the letters which enter into the petition charge Lancaster with levying blackmail on candidates for public offices, betraying a private trust and embezzling the money belonging to it; swindling the government out of $25,000 in the whisky ring cases, and a number of other charges of a similar character.

Good Price for a Jack-Knife.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 28.—President Stern, of the Cincinnati Base ball club, has signed John Reilly as first baseman and Tony Mullane as pitcher for the coming season of 1887. The figures at which they signed are not known, but it is understood that Reilly gets the limit—$2,000. Mullane gets tht same and a good price for jack-knife—sar $1,000.

Dakota's Capital Crumbling.

BISMARCK, D. T., Feb. 28.—The capitol building, put up three years ago, shows signs of decay. The floors weakened at the reception given Governor Church Thursday night, and they had to be propped up with heavy timbers. The walls are badly cracked, and fears are entertained that they will fall.

HOADLY'S OPPORTUNITY.

ON THE EVE OF LEAVING OHIO FOR NEW YORK

He Relieves His Mind to a Cincinnati Club with a Good Deal of Disinterestedness—His Farewell Advice to Hamilton County Democracy Received with Applause—The Hoosier Dead-Lock.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 28.—At the reception given by the Ohio club Saturday night to himself and Edgar M. Johnson, preparatory to removing to New York, ex-Governor Hoadly astonished his Democratic audience by his allusions to local frauds. He said:

"I was invited here to make a Democratic speech, so I was told. They told me I was expected to reply to Governor Foraker's speech in New York. Well, I can't do that. I haven't read Governor Foraker's New York speech. It was not through any disrespect to the governor that I omitted to read it, for he laid me out so flat not long ago that I'll respect him all my life." [Laughter.] He then proceeded to tell the kind of a speech he thought Foraker ought to make, and continued: "I am about to leave Ohio. I am going to New York. I'm going to be a Democrat in New York, though whether with the county Democracy or Tammany I don't know. But the first chance I get I'm going to vote the Democratic ticket, because there is no temptation whatever to vote otherwise at this time. We have at the head of our government one of the bravest, truest, and best men that ever sat in the executive chair. [Tumultous applause.] There is no office in the land to which I aspire, but above everything I would like to be a delegate to the next national Democratic convention to vote for the renomination of Grover Cleveland. [Uproarious applause.] If ever there was a president in the annals of history that has faithfully and persistently done his duty under the most difficult and trying circumstances, Grover Cleveland is that man." [Cheers.]

Coming down to local matters he said: "One trouble with the Democracy of Hamilton county is that they have learned the trick of changing the ballots after they have been put in the box. The Democracy of Hamilton county must take a new departure. I'm going to speak right out in meetin' here, too. [Cries of "Go ahead!"] The mistake that was made here—and I'm going to say it—was in 1885, in letting some Democrats ally themselves with some Republicans, in the committee of One Hundred, in the denunciation and pursuit of fraud, instead of taking hold of the matter themselves, as Tilden and O'Conor did in New York, as a Democratic job. [Applause.] Letting the past alone, and looking only to the future, the duty of the Democracy of Hamilton county is this: Never again—never again allow an honorable man to contemplate, as I had to, with shame, my name accredited with 926 votes I never received in the Fourth ward, and my friend, Judge Foraker, in Precinct A, Fourth ward, accredited with 46 only, when he certainly received nearly 200. Let it be known that when a rascal is nominated for office on the Democratic ticket he is not a Democratic candidate; that when nominations are bought and sold, they are not Democratic nominations, and that when dishonest methods are resorted to the promoters of the frauds are to be pursued, even into the penitentiary, where they belong. [Cheers and tremendous applause.]

Decline Any Compromise.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 28.—Two or three attempts were made Saturday to bring about a settlement of the legislative trouble, but so far every proposition made by the Democrats has met with rejection. Early Saturday morning it was proposed that Smith should resign and the senate elect another presiding officer, but the Republicans replied that the matter was in no sense a personal one; that they would as soon Smith should preside as any other Democrat, and that they would consider no proposition which did not recognize Robertson's right as lieutenant governor. It was then proposed that Smith should resign at the end of the regular session; that the governor should call a special session, over which Robertson should preside, and that the Republicans for this concession should withdraw their contest against Senator-elect Turpie, but this was also declined.

The Color Line in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 28.—Some white boys grouped at Fifteenth and Ellsworth streets Sunday made insulting remarks as a party of colored boys passed. The latter resented the affront, and a fight took place, during which Emanuel Kellum (colored) fired a pistol. The ball inflicted a slight wound in the head of Hugh Thomas, a white boy. Kellum was arrested.

Police and Peasantry.

DUBLIN, Feb. 28.—A fight occurred between the peasantry and the police at New Ross on Saturday. The police were about 100 strong, while their adversaries numbered about 500. The former used their batons and bayonets freely, while the mob showered their antagonists with stones. A great many were injured on both sides, some quite seriously.

Death of a Milwaukee Educator.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 28.—Professor Markham, of Markham's academy, died Saturday of pneumonia, aged 46 years. He established his academy in 1861, previous to which he was superintendent of schools in Michigan. Some of the brightest men in the state and west are graduates of his academy. He was one of the most prominent educators in the west.

Two Nihilistic Butchers Captured.

ODESSA, Feb. 28.—Two Nihilists who recently murdered their employer, a rich landlord named Soroszelo, together with his wife and eight children, and several other persons, relatives of Soroszelo, were arrested here Sunday. The murderers, after putting their victims to death, fled with 800,000 roubles in cash, which was the incentive for the killing.

Labor Nominations in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—The Labor party held a convention Saturday to nominate candidates for city offices, and selected the following: Mayor, Robert Nelson; clerk, John M. Dollard; treasurer, Frank A. Stauber; attorney, Jesse Cox, Jr. They are all working mechanics except the attorney.

A Sign of Prosperity.

ISHPEMING, Mich., Feb. 28.—The Lake Superior Iron company, employing 500 men, has voluntarily raised the wages of all employes 15 per cent. It is probable that several other of the largest mining corporations in this part of the state will do the same.

Will Raise the Colliers' Wages.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 28.—A meeting of the Cumberland district bituminous coal operators held here Saturday decided to advance the wages of their miners from 40 to 50 cents a ton on March 1.

Ross Throws Faulkner.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 28.—Duncan C. Ross defeated James Faulkner at Cincinnati in a wrestling match, catch-as-catch-can, Saturday night. The match was for $200 a side.

A Suicidal Failure.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—Henry M. Weed, aged 35, who was, a few years ago, one of the most prominent and successful oil brokers in the city, attempted to suicide Saturday by jumping from a ferry boat. He was picked up by a passing tug, half drowned, and taken to the hospital. His business ventures of late have been unprofitable, and he has been drinking heavily.

A Good Example to Follow.

BOSTON, Feb. 28.—Perry cables to The Herald that a movement is on foot among the ladies in London to organize a society in which the only requirement of members is to be that they set apart one-tenth of their personal income for religious or charitable purposes. There are a number of leaders of society interesting themselves in the matter and it bids fair to be a success.

Will Run a Mine Themselves.

PAORIA, Ills., Feb. 28.—The long and disastrous strike among the coal miners along the lines of railroads centering here, which has been in progress several weeks, will be settled in a day or two by the miners renting the mines and working them on the co-operation plan. There is a good deal of distress among the families of the miners, who number several thousand.

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SOLE MANUFACTURERS NEWPORT CURLING IRON.

SIX BOYS SLAUGHTERED.

RUN DOWN IN AN INSTANT BY THE IRON HORSE.

A Small Holocaust on a Far Western Road—Blown to Bits by a Locomotive Explosion — Two Victims of the Fast Train—Ben Butler and Carl Schurz Fall on the Icy Pavement.

EASTON, Pa., Feb. 28.—Six boys were killed on the Lehigh Valley road, near the Chain dam, about three miles from here, Saturday afternoon by a passenger train. Their names are: Walter Walter, son of Silas Walter, aged 12; Walter Heath, aged 15, son of Conductor Heath, of the Easton street car line; Walter Pearce, aged 12, son of Engineer Dick Pearce, of the Jersey Central road; John Gregg, aged 15; Charles Boustein, aged 15, and Manning Garis, aged 12. There were seven in the party, and all lived in Easton. They left town in the morning and walked to Chain dam to hunt muskrats. They started for home about 1 o'clock, and walked in the center of the down track in pairs. A coal train came along, and while it was passing them on a short curve the passenger train came and struck them. Six of the party were knocked either between the tracks or against the side of the coal train. The seventh boy, Harry Pearce, was struck by his brother and knocked from the track uninjured. The passenger train was stopped and backed to where the bodies lay. Manning Garis was still alive, but died after he and his dead companions arrived here. All the bodies were placed in a small building near the depot. The skulls of all the boys were crushed and mangled.

THE DEADLY RAILWAY STOVE.

A Brakeman, Two Indians and a Tramp Cremated, and Others Injured.

NEEDLES, Cal., Feb. 28.—The passenger train on the Atlantic & Pacific railroad, due here from the west at 9:45 Saturday evening, went through a culvert a few miles west of here. The wreck caught fire and the mail and express and baggage cars were destroyed. The engine was smashed up and was also damaged by the fire. Engineer E. J. Hogden sustained probably fatal injuries. Mail Agent E. L. Peppin and J. K. Dickinson were seriously injured. Brakeman E L. Gilbert, two Indians and a tramp were burned to death. Dr. M. J. Chase, of Galesbury, Ill, was bruised on the head. W. Marin of Quincy, Ill., had a leg injured. Most of the baggage and mail was burned.

Mother and Children Frozen.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Feb. 28.—On Feb. 18 Mrs. Cart, wife of a ranch owner, and her two children, were visiting a neighbor seven miles from home and started to return at 5 o'clock p. m. They were overtaken by a raging snowstorm. The party lost the trail, when they abandoned their team and sought shelter in the petrified forest. Mr. Cart, supposing his wife and babies would remain at the neighbor's during the storm and return next morning, remained at home during the night. He mounted his horse next morning and rode to the neighbor's, only to ascertain that his wife and children had left for home the previous evening. Almost frantic, he started back. He soon found the team roaming over the desert, but no trace of the children and their mother. He returned to Holbrook, gave the alarm, and a party started at once. After searching nearly all day they found the lifeless forms of the lady and her two children.

Killed by an Exploding Locomotive.

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—Shortly after 5 o'clock Saturday engine No. 59, of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois railway, exploded its boiler at Dearborn station. The engineer, Augustus Meinger, and the fireman, Clarence W. Lowe, were killed, the body of the former being blown into a hundred fragments, while that of the latter was hurled through the roof of the station sixty-five feet, falling afterward through the roof again into the station. Both men were from Momence, Ills. The houses in the vicinity of the station had their windows badly shattered by the explosion.

Two Fishermen Lost.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 28.—Fishermen on the Island had a terrible time in the storm which raged Saturday night and Sunday. It is considered certain that Thomas Cody and John Leary were frozen on the ice, as they were last seen in a comparatively helpless state five miles out at 5 o'clock Saturday evening. It was reported that forty persons were lost and there was great excitement in this city, but most of them have turned up all right, though the fishermen believe at least five will prove to be lost.

Carl Schurz Fractures His Thigh.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—Carl Schurz fell Saturday evening on the icy pavement on Fifth avenue and fractured his thigh. He met with the same sort of accident last year, and broke the bones of the same leg. He was resting easily at latest advices, and was in good spirits.

Ben Butler Has a Fall.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 28.—Gen. B. F. Butler had a fall on a slippery wooden sidewalk in this city Saturday morning, causing a severe wrench, or possibly a dislocation of the shoulder. He is all right otherwise, and has left Philadelphia for Boston.

Two Farmers Killed.

BUCYRUS, Ohio, Feb. 28.—James F. Shumaker and Jacob Smith, two highly respected farmers of this vicinity, were instantly killed Saturday by a fast train on the Fort Wayne road.

Three Blocks Destroyed.

RICHLAND CENTER, Wis., Feb. 28.—A fire occurred here Saturday night, burning three of the finest blocks in the city and several others. It started in J. Pietz's saloon and spread to The Republican and Observer printing office, a fine two-story brick, and thence across the street to H. Bolton's drug store, which was also burned, together with the law office of Miner & Berryman and the cigar factory of S. C. Hiatt, when the flames were got under control. The loss can not yet be fully obtained, but will not be less than $40,000, with about $18,000 insurance.

The Trotting Associations.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 28.—The National Trotting association has information that the St. Louis Fair association will not secede from the association. Omaha, St. Joseph and Kansas City have formed a circuit, but pledge loyalty to the old association. President Grant has informed Secretary Vail that he will not call a special meeting of the board of review. Nine of the callers for an opposition meeting at Detroit next Wednesday are not members of the National association, as the records here prove.

Powderly Denounced.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—At the meeting of the Central Labor union at Clarendon hall Sunday a communication from the Waiters' and Bartenders' union was read, denouncing Master Workman Powderly for his action inhibiting the collection of money to help the Chicago Anarchists. Several fiery speeches were made in condemnation of Mr. Powderly, but none in his behalf.

The New German Reichstag.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The Boston Herald's correspondent has cabled his paper to the effect that the success of Bismarck in the German elections has put off the European war for the time. Bismarck has a majority in the reichstag that he can depend upon for the military bill and for any other reasonable measure. The strength of those who will support him is now 195, and the opposition numbers 141. There are supplemental elections to be held in sixty-one districts, and these are expected to elect 22 supporters of Bismarck and 39 opponents. This will make the ultimate strength of the parties in the reichstag: Government supporters, 217; opposition, 180—a majority of 37.

Settled the Mingo Junction Difficulty.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 28.—At a late hour Saturday evening President Weihe and Secretary Martin, of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, met with President Glessner, of the Laughlin and Mingo Junction Steel company, and a committee of steel workers from the Mingo lodge, in conference at Steubenville, Ohio. It was agreed that the contract and rules entered into by the company and Knights of Labor Jan. 10, 1887, shall be recognized throughout the present year. The other disputed points were also settled, and the mills have resumed business, causing great rejoicing. The settlement recognizes the jurisdiction of the Amalgamated association.

Two Hundred Thousand in Lumber Gone.

HANNIBAL, Mo., Feb. 28.—Fire Sunday afternoon, aided by a strong wind, destroyed eight blocks of closely-piled lumber, the stock of D. Dubach & Co. and Herreman & Card, together with seven box cars. Dubach & Co. estimate their loss at $150,000; light insurance. Herreman & Card's loss is $50,000; fully insured. At one time the fire threatened to sweep through all that part of the city between it and the river, and the Quincy fire department, which was telegraphed to for help, responded promptly.

The Mayflower Will Go to England.

BOSTON, Feb. 28.—Gen. Paine, owner of the champion yacht Mayflower, has announced that the famous sloop has been placed in charge of her designer, Mr. Burgess, and that she will sail for England the coming summer to race for the queen's cup, which has been held since 1852 by the English cutter Arrow.

A Dollar Fine Causes Suicide.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 28.—Joseph W. Hesse, aged 25 years, of 259 Aisquith street, was committed to the city jail on Feb. 22, in default of payment of $1 fine and costs for disturbing the peace. Sunday morning he tore up one of the sheets on his prison cot and hanged himself.

Jacobini Dead.

ROME, Feb. 28.—Cardinal Jacobini, the pope's secretary of state, died at 1 Saturday afternoon. The rheumatic gout, from which the cardinal suffered, attacked his chest and the region of his heart. He was an Italian and 57 years old.

SPOILED HIS EUROPEAN TRIP.

A Son of William H. English Arrested at the Instance of a Woman.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—Ex-Congressman William E. English, son of William H. English, of Indiana, the Democratic candidate for vice president in 1880, was arrested on Friday night aboard the steamship Etruria, on which he was to have sailed for Europe Saturday. The complainant is Mrs. Lucy A. Case, of Indianapolis, a widow. She demands $25,000 damages, and accuses Mr. English of betraying her. Since the death of her husband six years ago Mrs. Case has been a saleswoman in the store of L. A. Morrison of Indianapolis. She had a salary of $12 per week, and upon this supported herself and child, who is 7 years of age. She, herself, is 24 years of age, and Mr. English is 36. She says that she became acquainted with him in January, 1886; that English showed her great attention, took her to dinner, to theatres, and to fairs, and professed great love for her.

In July, 1886, in one of his visits to the house, she says, he assaulted her. She refrained from making the assault public because she feared to bring disgrace upon her child. He promised, she alleges, from time to time, to marry her and thus shield her from disgrace. He continued his attentions to her after that, she alleges, up to the present time, but failed to keep his agreement. She adds that English threatened to shoot her if she married any one else.

Mr. English gave $2,500 bail, President Norvin Green, of the Western Union Telegraph company, and Mr. James H. Rogers, proprietor of the Coleman house, becoming his bondsmen. Mr. English says it is a case of blackmail; that the woman offered to settle the matter for $1,000, but he refused. He occupied a room on the second floor of the Coleman house, while Mrs. Case's room was on the third floor. He says his relations with her give no cause for the complaint.

Sunday the clerk at the Coleman house said that Mr. English had departed on the Etruria, which had been delayedon account of the weather. The Etruria sailed from Gravesend bay Sunday morning.

Rev. Allison's Remarkable Prayer.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 28.—In the senate Saturday morning Chaplain Allison startled that august body by closing his prayer with a word for the newspaper men. He said:

And now, dear Lord bless the reporters, whose nimble pens catch our every word almost before it is uttered. Like thyself, they are omnipresent and almost omnipotent. If we take the wings of the morning and fly to the uttermost parts of the earth, they are there. They meet us in the jungles of Africa, they waylay us in the solitary canyons of Colorado, and when at length we find the latitu of the magnetic pole, behold they are there. May their light and goodness be equal to their power, and when the general assembly of heaven convenes, let no reporter be excluded. Amen!

Afflicted Indianola a Dead Town.

INDIANOLA, Tex., Feb. 28.—The Southern Pacific company will abandon its terminus at this point and run its track to Port Lavaca, on Matagorda bay, ten miles above here. This practically ends the existence of Indianola. The severe storms of the past twelve years have ruined the place. Aside from the great losses to property, 400 lives were sacrificed during that period. The public buildings will also be removed to Port Lavaca, and the citizens are already beginning to move their dwellings to that place.

Captured Some Gilded Youths.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—Thirty-one well-known men about town, who gathered in the offices of the Cotton Compress company at West Eleventh street and Thirteenth avenue, shortly before midnight Sunday to witness a glove fight between Cunningham, of Boston, and Wanamaker, of this city, were arrested by the police, who got wind of the affair and raided the building. They were all locked up for the night at police headquarters.

Ye Boodler Must Go—to Prison.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 28.—Judge Barnard Saturday refused to grant a further stay of proceedings in the case of ex-Alderman O'Neil. Charles W. Brooke argued the case for O'Neil, and when he finished Mr. Nicol, assistant district attorney, was about to reply, when Judge Barnard interrupted him and decided against all the points raised by O'Neil's counsel and denied the motion.

Petitioning for Prohibition.

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 28.—At Sam Small's revival meeting Sunday night, a resolution was adopted asking the members of the legislature to submit a prohibition amendmend to the constitution to the people. The meeting was very enthusiastic, 10,000 people attending.

An Unstable Old Planet.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Feb. 28.—A slight shock of earthquake was felt here about 5 o'clock Saturday morning, but caused no excitement. It was also felt slightly at Columbia, Savannah, Charleston and elsewhere in South Carolina, and seemed to be more sound than vibration.

Who is the Great Man?

It is not the habit of people to suppose that a great merchant or financier ranks with a general who has won battles, but it not uncommonly happens that the general is a mere granny outside of his profession, and that even the battles to which he owes his celebrity were won as much by accident as by skillful design. As to the display of courage called for by war, it is not greater than men engaged in the life saving service, firemen and engineers and the police force are constantly called upon to exercise. While it is not unnatural that commanders of the first rank should be admired, it is certain that there is a good deal of vulgar and unnecessary toadyism to epaulets in general. Commonplace military officers won't compare with good mechanics in very many admirable traits, and they cut too wide a swath socially.—Pittsburg Chronicle.

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" "	400. " "	300	30	"
" "	500. " "	400	40	"
" "	1000. " "	500	50	"

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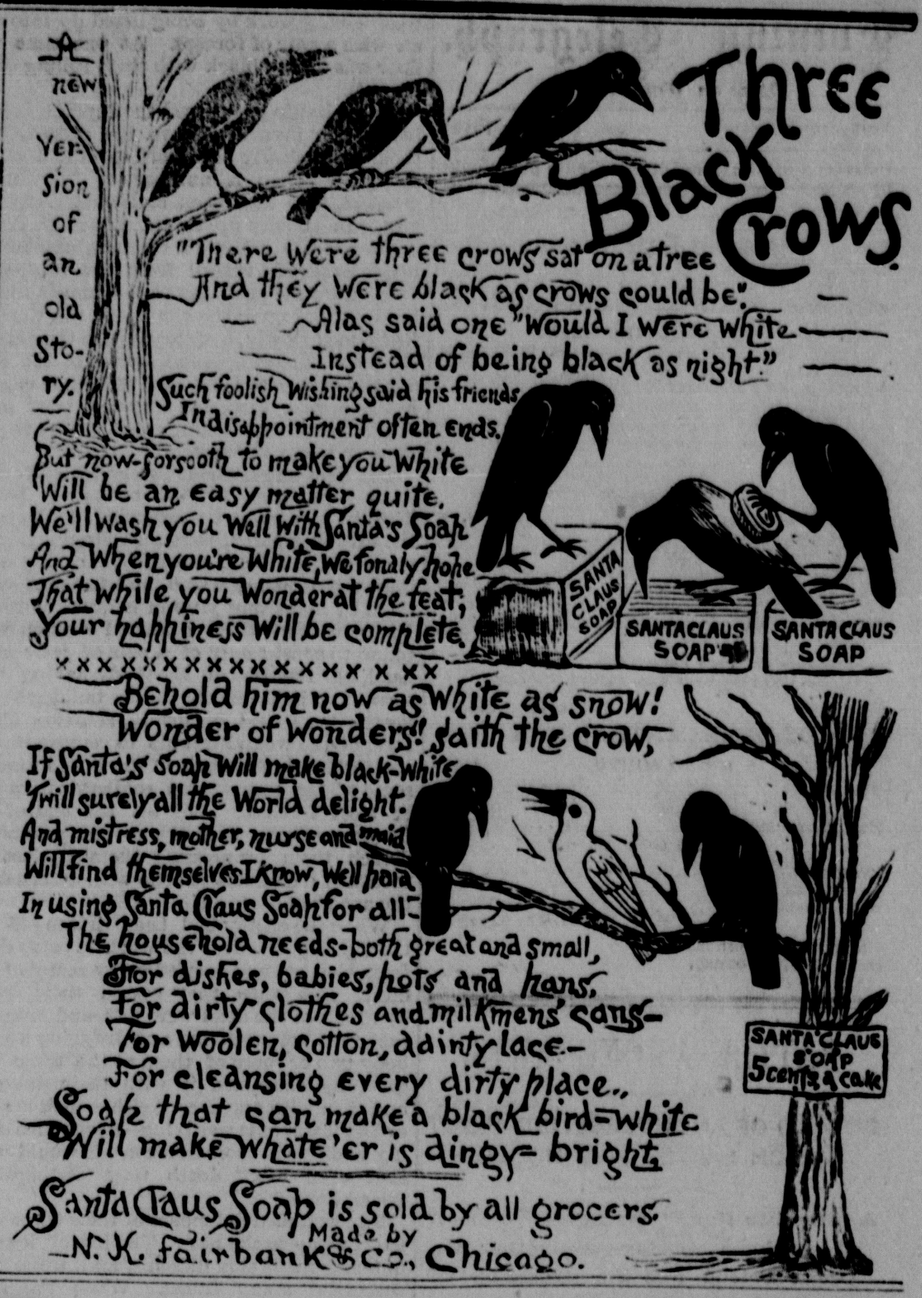
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RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN R. R.

TRAINS GOING EAST.

Sterling Passenger	leaves 6:47,	A. M
Pacific Express	10:52,	"
Marshalltown Passenger	[illegible]	P.
Leaves	2:[illegible]	
Denver Passenger	3:10,	M
Freight*	9:07,	1 M
Freight	7:47,	A. M
Freight	1:43,	P. M

GOING WEST.

Sterling Passenger	7:57,	P. M
Pacific Express	3:42,	"
Marshalltown Passenger	leaves 12:45,	"
Denver Passenger	2:05,	A. M
Freight* (except Monday)	5:40,	"
Freight	12:25,	P. M
Freight	3:00,	"
Freight	5:46,	"

Freights carrying passengers.
Pacific Express runs every third Sunday.

H. E. HAND, Agent.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.

GOING SOUTH.

Passenger†	11:, 04 A. M
Passenger†	3:20 "
New Passenger†	5:57, P. M.

GOING NORTH.

Passenger	6:15, P. M.
Passenger†	12:37 A. M
New Passenger	6:16 A. M

W. C. WOOLEY, Agent.

†Daily except Sunday.
Daily except Monday

BATTLE AMONG ANTS.

DETAILS OF AN INTERESTING FIGHT WHICH LASTED FIVE HOURS.

A "Hand to Hand" Struggle—"Soldiers" of Reckless Daring—Distinction Between Friend and Foe—Dragging Off the Dead After the Battle.

In the summer a year ago a swarm of black ants (Formica Pennsylvanica) built their nests between the ceiling and the roof of a shed near our dwelling, in the suburbs of Philadelphia. At a distance of a few hundred feet from the shed a second colony of the same species had also built a home in a sheltered place. Both nests were unusually populous. Battles between ants of different species fought for the purpose of capturing slaves, have been often described. But on a bright morning in August I was a witness of a fight between these two colonies of the same species, which could have been waged for no such purpose, and which gave the occasion for a greater display of forethought on the part of the combatants than is usually conceded even to the ant. The nest in the roof was the one attacked. The only approach to it from the ground was by a post and plastered wall about six feet high. A smooth plank floor fitted closely against the wall and post and was raised above the ground by a low step. This floor was the scene of the conflict.

In all my repeated study of these nests and their inhabitants during the summer months the small workers were the only ones who seemed to labor. They did all the foraging, and it was unusual to see one of the larger workers outside of the entrance of the nest, which, however, they faithfully guarded. The conduct of the latter so much more closely agreed with that of the soldier ants of kindred species that in speaking of them in this paper I shall call them soldiers, because they certainly performed all the duties of a soldier, and, so far as could be seen, did nothing else.

When I saw them on the morning of the battle both the small workers and the large ones, or soldiers, were out on the wall, post and floor in great numbers. There was no fight then going on. A strong force of soldiers held every approach at the foot of the post and wall, smaller bodies were formed in regular lines half way up the post, and large, outstanding groups were stationed at close distances here and there upon the floor and step, and running up and down the post supporting the nest.

While I stood wondering at the unusual commotion I saw at the distance of a few feet a host of small workers, closely followed by a great horde of soldiers, streaming along a fence from the other distant nest. They must have numbered thousands. In a very short time these hostile workers had descended the fence to the ground, swarmed up the step to the door and poured in crowds upon the defensive scouts. The antagonists rushed upon each other, and with their strong jaws cut off here a leg and there an antenna, and sometimes severed the body of an opponent at a blow. The foremost soldiers of the defensive party came to the rescue, and the swarm of hostile workers were driven back toward the step.

But by this time the soldiers of the attacking party had reached the floor, moving deliberately onward in a dense black mass, crushing their smaller foes as they advanced. In a few moments the small workers were either all killed or retired from the front. Then the battle between the soldiers of the opposing forces began in earnest. Halting a moment till their ranks were close and compact, though by no means regular, the invaders advanced to the attack in a dense mass, seeming to completely cover the floor over which they moved. In this close array they met the defenders, whom they greatly outnumbered. They were received, however, with a courage as great as their own, and their ranks were quickly broken up and thrown into apparent disorder.

After the general charge had been thus made and the combatants were mixed in an undistinguishable crowd, single champions were seen rushing around the floor seeking a foe. When two of these champions approached each other a mutual examination with the [illegible] of their antennæ now seemed necessary to tell foe from friend. Many such meetings were friendly, and after the salutation both would rush away at full speed. But when, by the delicate test of feeling or whatever serves them to thus distinguish, each had found an enemy, they rushed upon one another with the utmost rage, clinched both with feet and jaws, and doubling themselves up, rolled over the floor, biting and tearing each other, entirely undisturbed in their deadly work by being lifted up into the air with a pair of forceps. At one time the floor was nearly black with these rolling combatants.

As the battle progressed the superior numbers of the invaders drove the defenders of their home slowly backward to the foot of the post. Then a number of the small workers, who had been stationed upon the post, ran rapidly up to the nest. In a moment a fresh army of soldiers, numbering many hundreds, rushed from the nest, and, descending the post, passed the guards at the base and fell upon the victorious foe, driving them back slowly, but steadily, to the edge of the step. The guards at the base of the post did not appear to leave their station to engage in the general fight, and only took part in it at all when the attacking soldiers tried to pass them to reach the nest.

The fight lasted about five hours, and ended in a total rout of the attacking party. Toward the close the wounded, doubtless of the invading party, were seen dragging themselves off the field, generally carrying with them some enemy which had fastened upon them by his strong jaws in a death embrace. In many cases these attached foemen were found to consist only of a pair of jaws and a head, all the rest of the body having been torn away in the fight. With bulldog tenacity the head held on firmly, resisting all efforts of the wounded ants to remove it. To test the force of his grip of the jaws I touched some of the unwounded soldiers with a pair of steel forceps. They bit the end of the forceps so firmly that it was not possible to detach them by pressing them against the mouth of a collecting bottle without crushing the ant itself.

When the enemy had been driven off and the fighting was over the workers came down from the nest and carried away many of the dead. But when they ceased their labors hundreds of the dead were left, and from the fact that before lifting and dragging away a body two or more of them at the same time carefully examined it with their antennæ, and then with one accord either took it away or left it where it was lying—never once seeming to differ in their decision—it would seem that even after death they distinguished friend from foe.

The wounded defenders of their home tried to crawl up to the nest. The loss of legs and antennæ made this difficult, and while some succeeded many failed. When the latter found the task a vain one they crept slowly out into the grass and died. For two days after the battle a strong guard of soldiers was kept at the bottom of the post. Finally these were withdrawn, and the ant colony settled down to its usual quiet routine.—Philadelphia Ledger.

DRESSER TO ADELAIDE NEILSON.

Hannah Leone's Occult Influence Over the Great Actress—Modjeska's Notion.

Hannah Leone's history has never been told, and as it gives an interesting page in theatrical history it is worth relating. Hannah many years ago married a worthless fellow named Leone, and after enduring with him for a few years she finally left him and accepted the position of a dresser to Adelaide Neilson. Hannah is a short, humpbacked woman, but she has pleasing features and some call her pretty. From the time she first accepted the position with Neilson, up to the time of that talented actress' sad death, Hannah performed her duties without ever making a mistake. Her duties as a dresser consisted in packing and unpacking her mistress' wardrobe and in dressing Neilson for the stage. As Hannah was obliged to know where every article was and at a minute's notice be able to place her hand upon it, it may readily be seen that her duties were not only onerous, but that they also required a great deal of headwork to successfully perform.

Hannah exercised some strange occult influence over Neilson, and it is said that that most beautiful but most wayward woman feared and loved no one but her, and that one look from Hannah's clear eyes had more influence over her than the prayers and entreaties of a hundred friends. Certain it is that Neilson loved the quiet little woman, for after her (Neilson's) will was read it was found that she had bequeathed to Hannah Leone the most beautiful and valuable set of jewels of her priceless collection.

After Neilson's sad death in Paris Hannah returned to this country, and for some time remained in privacy; but in 1882 or 1883 she became Modjeska's dresser, and she was with the latter until last fall.

Modjeska, like other great actresses, has her pet superstitions. First among them is that if she goes on the stage at the first production of a new piece without rubbing her hand over a humpbacked person's back the play will be a dismal failure. Hannah, on account of her hump, was invaluable to Modjeska, but owing to some disagreement she was finally discharged.

At the production of "Daniela" in New York a short time since, after everything was ready, Modjeska refused to allow the piece to go on unless she could rub her hand over a humpbacked person's back. The stage manager was in agony until he happened to espy a humpbacked man in the audience. The manager quietly had him called upon the stage, and after Modjeska had daintily caressed his hump with the tips of her fingers she consented to make her entrance upon the stage, and the play moved smoothly on.

Hannah Leone is a finely educated woman, speaking three or four different languages, and it is owing alone to the great love she bore Neilson that she has never risen to a higher place in the world. She is living at present in New York, quietly, on one of the up town streets. She has had many offers from great actresses to enter their service, but has not considered any of them favorably. —New York Star.

The Culinary Artist's Despair.

The French delegation sent over to the inauguration of the Bartholdi Statue of Liberty was entertained at dinner by the Union League club. And what a supper! A supper such as only the wedding feasts of Gamache could give an idea. The dishes served were of the most exquisite and costly description; the confectionery was of the most learned and artistic sort; dish after dish came on selected from a bill of fare which covered no less than an enormous page of closely printed text. Nothing, in fact, was wanting except the appetite to do honor to a banquet worthy of Sardanapalus. At midnight the first course was still in progress. The chairman thereupon took a decisive step. He summarily put a stop to endless pageant, and ordered champagne to be served.

I have since learned that this firm resolve on the part of the chairman proved almost a death blow to the cook of the club, an Italian, whose amour propre was at stake. He had dreamed of out rivaling his most formidable competitors of New York by setting before real connoiseurs a repast which, from first to last, should prove a gastronomic crescendo of the highest order. In his despair, the cook was with difficulty prevented from thrusting, not a sword like Vatel, for he had none—but a kitchen knife through his body. Kind words, however, brought him round to a calmer mood. Take consolation, O grand culinary artist! for the French delegation, despite its poor appetite, has retained a lasting sense of your merits.—M. Charles Bigot in Paris Revue-Bleue.

Take Sufficient Drink.

Medical authorities now declare that it is of vital importance to health that the system should receive daily a sufficient quantity of water to amount to what sailors would call a "flushing;" that is, sufficient to wash away the waste. Most of the matter which should be excreted is solid, and requires a comparatively large volume of fluid to dissolve it so that it may be cast off, an example of which may be seen in the case of uric acid, which needs several thousand times its weight in water to dissolve, or else it crystallizes in the shape of calculi, or produces other disease. Three and a half pints of water or other clear fluid, not obstructed by semi-solid contents, should be taken daily by every adult, and by large people as much as four and a half or five pints, in order to keep the cells of the kidneys well washed out, the effete waste matter from the possibility of depositing itself where it may do harm, and the system in health generally.—Harper's Bazar.

How Donkey Parties are Conducted.

Donkey parties are the latest thing in the way of a social gathering in Milkwaukee. A large silhoutte representing a tailless donkey is cut out of paper or cloth and fastened upon the wall. To each guest are given a cambric tail and a pin. Then they are blindfolded, one by one, placed in a corner opposite the donkey, whirled three times around, and then started on a blind search for the donkey, upon which, if they reach it, the tail is to be pinned. If the guest goes in another direction and stumbles against a wall, door, chair, or anything else, there he must leave the tail. The movements of the blindfolded are apt to be ludicrous. The person who makes the best effort to place the tail upon the donkey where it belongs receives a present of some kind, while the guest who makes the most unsuccessful effort gets the booby prize.—New York Sun.

The Paris Bon Marche.

The celebrated shop called the Bon Marche in Paris has a "band" or orchestra composed of 250 of the men and women connected with the establishment. The other evening, writes a correspondent, they gave a concert in the huge halls of the store, and eminent artists like M. Faure, of the Grand opera, were among the singers. There were no less than 7,000 people in the audience.—Chicago Times.

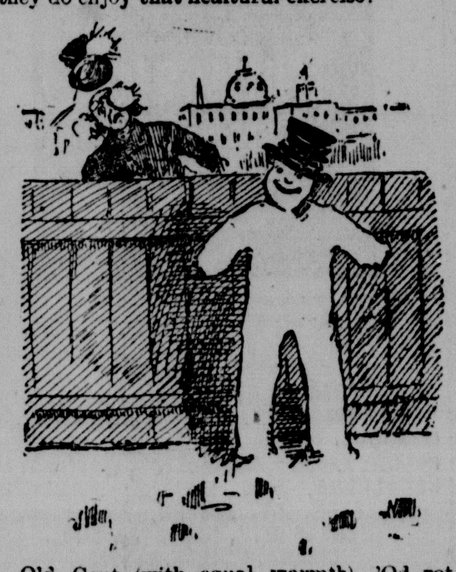
Cure for Bright's Disease.

Some eight or ten years since. Gen. Schenck was afflicted with Bright's disease, and never expected to recover, but an old Vermont physician put him on a strict diet of stale bread and skimmed milk, which restored him to health, and he is now enjoying his old age.—Boston Budget.

Consistency, Thou Art a Jewel.



Old Gent (a warm admirer of youthful sport)—Now, boys, plug up his eye and knock his hat off. Bless their little hearts! How they do enjoy that healthful exercise!



Old Gent (with equal warmth)—'Od rot those little scoundrels! There's got to be a stop put to this infernal snow balling.—Life.

Keeping Up the Barriers.

As long as mother and father, knowingly or unwittingly, will in the presence of the child continue to associate with the term Jew all that is deemed undesirable and objectionable in man; so long as writers of prose and verse, history and romance, of nursery tales and Sunday school books will continue to picture the Jew as the embodiment of avarice, passion and dishonesty; so long as the child will be taught to hold the Jew responsible for cruelties practiced by others; so long as the Jewish child will continue to be told of cruelties practiced upon its forefathers because of their religious belief, and be taught to look upon all not of its faith as strangers and idolators—so long the barriers cannot fall.—Jewish Messenger.

AN OLD "FORTY-NINER"

TELLS HOW BEARDS WERE POPULARIZED BY CALIFORNIA PIONEERS.

The Story of Gradual Emancipation from the Razor—A Picturesque Lot of Men in the Land of Gold—The Doctors to the Rescue.

"The early gold seekers in California conferred a benefit upon the country—unconsciously, it is true—which I have never seen mentioned, but for which the younger generation can hardly be grateful enough."

The speaker was one of the old forty-niners; he was speaking of the annual dinner at the Associated Pioneers of California, which he had attended. "When I was a young man," he continued, "no one in any part of the United States with which I was acquainted was permitted to wear a beard. There was an unwritten law against it, which was more strictly obeyed than the statutes against murder or robbery. A man with a full, flowing beard, such as may be seen anywhere in a walk of five minutes, would have been followed and hooted at by a crowd of boys in any New England town; while a mustache was an open confession that the wearer was a rowdy and a social outlaw. The wearer would not have been admitted to membership in any church, nor—unless he was a military officer—received into any respectable circle. Side whiskers could be worn, or chin whiskers; but the lines were drawn against the complete thing or the shaded upper lip by a public opinion so strong that it seemed immutable.

IN THE LAND OF PROMISE.

"The gold excitement broke out, and in almost every town and village there were some who caught the fever and started for the land of promise. We had a hard time of it; the fortunate fellows just as hard a time as the unfortunate, except for the courage that success brings. There was no leisure, and little inducement for self adorment in the absence of women. We got careless about observing the rules of our old civilized life, and one of the first evidences of this was that one after another we stopped shaving. It took too much time, and our razors got dull, or our bits of looking glass lost or broken; and soon every mining camp on the coast was filled with full bearded men.

"Early in the fifties, the men who had left wives and children or sweethearts at home, and who had raked together a few thousand dollars, began to return; some to bring their families back and others to pay off the mortgages on their farms and remain. We had been free from the trammels of the old civilization long enough to be indifferent to some of its arbitrary rules, and then we were conceited enough to think that our adventures had given us the right to be recognized as heroes, and didn't mind wearing a sort of distinguishing badge. So a large number of us returned to our old homes with much the same appearance that we had in the mines.

"We were decidedly a picturesque lot, I suppose, and wherever we went were immediately recognized as returned gold diggers, and received the respect among our old neighbors that our supposititious wealth, alas! only supposititious in many cases—commanded. In no very long time there were few towns in which there were not several returned Californians; and, as the novelty of full beards began to wear off, the real improvement which beards made in some men was seen. Huge jawed, long lipped men came back absolutely handsome.

DOCTORS TO THE RESCUE.

"Then the doctors entered the field—young men with weak lungs and bronchial troubles seemed to be cured. At first the climate of California and the exposure of camp life obtained the credit, but after a winter at home it was believed that the protection given by the beard should share the credit, and soon many of the physicians, especially in New England, advised their patients to cease shaving. The innovation now made its way rapidly. 'By the advice of the doctor' was as satisfactory an answer to all comments as it is in the same part of the country when one is caught taking his 'bitters' before dinner.

"It was some years, however, before the prejudice of generations became so weakened that preachers could wear beards without severe comment on the part of some members of their congregations, if not secession from their folds to those of shaven shepherds. It is a tradition that the late Professor Stowe adopted a shrewd device to rid himself of the hated razor. He was delivering an address, so the story goes, on slavery, and as he became impassioned with the subject he exclaimed: 'This curse must and will be wiped out; the day of freedom for all men in our land is coming, and razor shall not touch my face until it dawns.' He was probably one of the first Congregational ministers to wear hair on his lip.

"When it became allowable for any who chose to wear a full beard, entire emancipation followed easily enough, and men began to trim their beards to suit themselves, until before long they could wear mustaches alone without causing remark. We old forty-niners created this revolution—we who came home; and in the advantages to health, to say nothing of the improvement of the moral tone of community which is caused by the overthrow of every senseless superstition, I think that in this we did more good than did the gold we brought home."—New York Tribune.

A Proposed Stage Novelty.

"There is one thing I am in favor of," said a bald headed man in the Chicago Opera house the other evening, "and that is the abolishment of the drop curtain. What do you think of an innovation that would permit the audience to witness the skill of the scene shifters and stage setters? A person takes more or less interest in watching the construction of a fine building. Why wouldn't the same thing hold good in a theater? It would be of great interest to most people to watch the construction of a mica cascade or the rapid growth of trees and hills under the magic touch of men in overalls. The contrivances used in producing a full moon would also prove a source of wonder to the spectators. To thoroughly admire the art of stage setting one must see the details. The pin itself is no novelty; but the process by which the metal is stamped into a pin cannot help but be interesting. With a good orchestra to grind out music I think the mechanical end of a show when exposed to the audience would prove highly entertaining."—Chicago Herald.

Little Laughs.

Italian scientists and astronomers place the age of the world at not less than 80,000,000 years, and are agreed that it has been peopled for about 50,000,000 years. The man who drove six horses before the band wagon 49,000,000 years ago supposed he would be remembered for all time.—Detroit Free Press.

A Missouri sheriff went home in disguise in the evening to see if his wife would scare. She fired three shots at him so promptly that he dropped his experiment and began looking for the end of one of his fingers.—Detroit Free Press.

A Hollander has been sent to prison for twenty years for making diamonds out of alum, clay, charcoal and acids. They were very good diamonds for hotel clerks and drummers, but not good enough for crowned heads.—Detroit Free Press.

Jabber—It's very curious that fellows who kick about high bonnets in theatres haven't a word to say about them in churches. Why is it? Jiber—That kind of fellow doesn't go to church as a general thing, and if they did, who in thunder wants to look at a minister's legs anyway?

The cowboy poet recently discovered in Wyoming is to be called the poet lariat.—San Francisco Examiner.

"It strikes me," said a city and county hall man yesterday, "that we do not want any war with Canada. When we were drafted in 1861-4 we knew where to go, but in case of trouble with Canada where could we go?" —Buffalo Courier.

At a Norristown execution the other day the condemned man was allowed to talk for half an hour on the gallows. He probably would have talked longer if he had not been choked off.—New York Graphic.

Precise Old Lady (to porter)—Porter, is this a smoking carriage? Rollicking Porter (confidentially)—No, mum, but if you wants to have a whiff on the quiet, I'll square it with the guard for you (holds out his hand for fee; old lady puts a tract in it).—English Joke.

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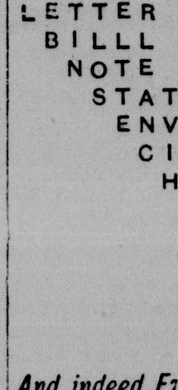
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